to the Incident. Then, beyond theſe two Priſms I placed a third, which might refract that emergent Light, and by that Refraction caſt the uſual Colours of the Priſm upon the oppoſite Wall, or upon a ſheet of white Paper held at a convenient diſtance behind the Priſm for that refracted Light to fall upon it. After this I turned the Parallelopiped about its Axis, and found that when the contiguous Sides of the two Priſms beeame ſo oblique to the incident Rays that thoſe Rays began all of them to be reflected, thoſe Rays which in the third Priſm had ſuffered the greateſt Refraction and painted the Paper with violet and blew, were firſt of all by a total Reflexion taken out of the tranſmitted Light, the reſt remaining and on the Paper painting their Colours of Green, Yellow, Orange, and Red as before; and afterwards by continuing the motion of the two Priſms, the reſt of the Rays alſo by a total Reflexion vaniſhed in order, according to their degrees of Refrangibility. The Light therefore which emerged out of the two Priſms is compounded of Rays differently Refrangible, ſeeing the more Refrangible Rays may be taken out of it while the leſs Refrangible remain. But this Light being trajected only through the Parallel Superficies of the two Priſms, if it ſuffered any change by the Refraction of one Superficies it loſt that impreſſion by the contrary Refraction of the other Superficies, and ſo being reſtored to its priſtine conſtitution became of the ſame nature and condition as at firſt before its Incidence on thoſe Priſms; and therefore, before its Incidence, was as much compounded of Rays differently Refrangible as afterwards.

Fig. 22. *Illuſtration.* In the 22th Figure A B C and B C D are the the two Priſms tied together in the form of a Parallelopiped, their Sides B C and C B being contiguous, and their Sides A B and C D Parallel. And H J K is the third Priſm,

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